

## DECEMBER--1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

### CURRENT TOPICS.

**ZOOLOGISTS** aver that in 100 years the lion will be extinct.

**MANTORA**, the greft wheat farm of British America, raises 19.7 bushels to the acre.

**SCOTCHMEN** have almost entire control of the stonecutting industries of New York.

**CORCH GRASS**, a very objectionable plant in wheat fields, is itself of the wheat family.

**YASUJIMA** is in eruption, and a large stream of lava is flowing down the side of the mountain.

**A MUSICAL** bicycle has been invented in England, which grinds out tunes as the wheels turn.

**SIXER** 1870 Victoria, Australia, has voted more than \$500,000 for the destruction of rabbits.

**GEORGE MEREDITH**, it is said, presents a copy of his novels to every servant in his employ.

**THE BOO TREE** in the sacred city of Amarapoor, Burmah, is said to be the oldest tree in existence.

**THE FIRST** post office in this country was that of New York, established by act of Parliament in 1710.

**THE GERMAN** imperial revenue and expenditure in the coming year balance at about \$350,000,000.

**A BUSHEL** of potatoes equals 56 pounds in Pennsylvania and 60 in nearly all the other states.

**THE VALUE** of the grounds and buildings devoted to education in the United States is \$93,545,651.

**THE FIRST** glass made in this country was manufactured at Jamestown by the English colonists in 1607.

**A SHIP** called the Mary Rose, four centuries ago, had the "fighting top" now common on all warships.

**THE INDUSTRIAL** A. A. society of Boston, founded during the year just passed for nearly 3,700 people.

**IN HAMBURG** a dog is taxed according to his size. A little tax for a little dog, and a big tax for a big dog.

**ALABAMA** spends only \$5.58 per pupil per year for education. This is smaller than the amount paid by any other state.

**A MAN** can hire a horse in Japan, keep two servants and live on the fat of the land, all for a little over \$4 a month.

**ONE-THIRD** of Kansas' population was born in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

**LIVERPOOL** is the most densely populated city in Great Britain, having a population of 114 per acre, including the docks and quay.

**AT NEW** Augustine, Fla., the mayor, sitting as a magistrate, accepted five hogs from a Negro culprit as security for the payment of a fine.

**ON THE** body of a notorious brigand recently killed in Turkey were found \$4,000 and a notebook which showed he had murdered 192 men.

**IN THE** British Isles during the present century seven instances have been recorded in which the bride has married the best man by mistake.

**THE PR.** assessor's union of San Francisco has decided to inaugurate the following wage scale: Cylinder pressmen, \$8 per week; platform pressmen, \$10 per week.

**THE KILLING** of Bert Serf in a football game at Lawrence, Kas., has resulted in a petition to the legislature to make the playing of football a misdemeanor.

**THE QUEEN** regent of Spain has just conferred the knighthood of Isabella upon Mr. Herbert Hamilton, controller of the household at the Spanish embassy to the Vatican.

**THE SKIN** of the kangaroo is the fleshiest part of the animal. It is considered a dainty food when boiled in its own skin, which afterward may be drawn off like a glove.

**GRAND RAPIDS** street railroad men are not organized, but Toledo men are. Toledo men gained 12 per cent. advance during the year. Grand Rapids men lost 10 per cent.

**MRS. CHRISTINE** Nilsson has been entertaining a charming house party at her ideal home in Madrid, where the rooms are papered with leaves from the opera she has sung.

**AUSTRIA**, too, has the bicycle craze. Twenty large factories turn out 30,000 machines a year, which are sold for 4,500,000 florins. The exportation of Austrian bicycles is steadily increasing.

**KAISER WILHELM** is extending his idea of artistic collaboration. He is now said to be at work on a historical drama which a young poet of Weisbaden will put into German verse for him.

**THE PERIOD** of a "generation" has been lengthened; it used to be 30 years; and later increased to 34; now a scientist says the average term of human life has increased in the last 57 years from 34 to 42; 6 yrs.

## THE MESSAGE.

Cleveland Presents His Last Document to the Congress.

The Cuban Insurgents Not Yet Entitled to Recognition—Everything Being Done to Protect Americans in Turkey—The President Recommends the Retirement of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following is a summary of President Cleveland's message to Congress. Of affairs in Turkey the president says:

**Affairs in Turkey.** At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government has done nothing to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the person and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery.

**Insurrection in Cuba.** The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message, has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents are still room as well as land.

Two-thirds of the island country, if the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evidenced by her unrelenting devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are now the less inclined to their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded.

**As an Independent State.** Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned.

Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But the execution being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the

**Putative Cuban Government** has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions leaving that government confessedly (what there is of the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reckoned that the United States has at least \$50,000,000 of American capital invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1890 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to \$106,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of

**Our Laws Do Not Permit** To be made the subject of criminal prosecutions.

Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not, as is usually supposed, with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always have for the oppressed and the oppressed, better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest.

The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials, whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of sea coast against

**Unlawful Expeditions.** The escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters, for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

**Spain Should Offer Autonomy.** It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there would be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned, and would at once stop the conflict, which is now consuming the

resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which would be considered rather than imposed by the adequate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without any interference with the ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self government under the most favorable conditions.

Facing such circumstances, to withhold the offer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at their mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any

**Professed Willingness to Grant Reforms.** The objection on behalf of the insurgents that promised reforms can not be relied upon—must, of course, be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for fearing, that any Spain, untried and untried, would do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to the belief and the letter of the undertaking.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicious precautions on the part of the weaker of the combatants are always natural and not unjustifiable—being sincerely desired in the interest of both as well as an expedient means of solving the Cuban problem, I have solicited by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that it should take the necessary steps to be taken by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this suggestion has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, the reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party has failed to see the

**Importance of Early Action.** and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is therefore fervently hoped, on all grounds of expediency, that efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, on the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to a successful issue.

The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined, or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

**Venezuela Boundary Question.** The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between them, which, if approved by the United States, will settle the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may be expected at an early date.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

**Preservation of Seal Life.** We have, during the last year, labored faithfully against unfavorable conditions, to secure better preservation of seal life in the Behring sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the seal herd and the causes of their rapid decrease.

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work done under his supervision during the last fiscal year. The ownership and management by the government of penitentiaries for the confinement of the convicted in United States courts of violation of federal laws, which for many years has been a subject of executive recommendation, has at last to a slight extent been realized by the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort Leavenworth as a United States penitentiary.

This is certainly a movement in the right direction, but it ought to be at once supplemented by the rebuilding or extensive enlargement of this improvised prison and the construction of at least one more, to be located in the southern states. The capacity of the Leavenworth penitentiary is so limited that the expense of its maintenance, calculated at a per capita rate upon the number of prisoners it can accommodate, does not make an economical exhibit as it would if it were larger and better adapted to prison purposes; but I am thoroughly convinced that economy, humanity and a proper sense of responsibility and duty toward those whom we punish for violations of federal law, demands that the federal government should have the prompt and thorough collection and management of penitentiaries where convicted violators are confined.

**The Post Office Department.** The post office department is in good condition, the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if any, is made for imperfections in the service applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$22,500,000. The total expenditures were \$20,000,000, exclusive of \$1,550,000, which was credited on their debt to the government.

There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$3,516,082.11, or 7.1 per cent. and an increase of expenditures of \$1,121,000, or 4.2 per cent.

The exhibit was \$1,679,956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures were for the purchase of postage stamps, which are regulated by law and in the control of the postmaster general. All that he can accomplish by the most judicious administration and economy is to keep the prompt and thorough collection and paying for public moneys and such minor items as small expenditures and in letting contracts for post office supplies and service, which are not regulated by statute.

**Farm Products Export.** The secretary reports that the value of our exports during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the year immediately preceding.

It is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of our agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in proportion to our total exports is considered as a complete measure of the reform, in the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than 17,000,000.

The large and increasing exportation of our farm products suggests the great utility of the organization lately established in the department for the purpose of giving to the farmer in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition, needs and interests of different foreign markets.

**The Present Tariff Law.** It is a pleasure to recall to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's revenue and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports from all countries, except the previous year more than \$2,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad, was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their useful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation.

The present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue, which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies.

**The Deficit Need Not Disturb Us.** In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us.

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a United States reserve, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be preserved from the purpose of its exaction from our people.

**Monetary Reform.** I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probably that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

It is a plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

**Judges** have often very knotty points to decide. In a recent case an immense amount of argument was expended over the question whether a tooth, after being drawn, is the property of the dentist or his victim.

## THE FARMERS' BANK and TRUST COMPANY, OF STANFORD, KY.

Successors to the Lincoln National Bank.

By provision of its charter, depositors are as fully protected as are depositors in National Banks, its shareholders being held individually liable to the extent of the amount of stock therein at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such shares. It may act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee or Receiver, as an individual.

### Condition March 5, 1895.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$292,196 66	Capital stock paid in, in cash.....\$200,000 00
Overdrafts.....3,989 93	Surplus fund.....20,427 72
Stock and Bonds.....1,022 50	Due from Banks.....114,667 29
Due from Banks.....16,522 71	Due to banks.....2,477 89
Banking house and lot.....5,500 00	
Furniture and Fixtures.....800 00	
Taxes and expenses paid.....601 13	
Cash.....16,533 96	
\$336,072 90	\$336,072 90

### Directors.

J. J. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ky. W. A. Carpenter, Milledgeville, Ky.  
John M. Hall, Stanford, Ky. Jno. S. Owsley, Stanford, Ky.  
J. E. Lynn, " Jno. F. Cash, "  
S. J. Embry, " William Gooch, "

W. H. Cummings, Preachersville, Ky.  
S. H. SHANKS, President. J. B. OWSLEY, Cashier  
W. M. BRIGHT, Teller.

We solicit all having business in bank to call or write us, and they will receive prompt attention. J. B. OWSLEY